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# The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST  
CLOUDY.  
Barometer 29.74

(ESTABLISHED 1881)

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September 18, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 73 3 p.m. 82  
Humidity " 91 " 82

September 18, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 3 p.m. 87  
Humidity " 90 " 65

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS  
PER ANNUM

8050 日四十月八

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

三界清 號八十月九英港香

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### OFFENSIVE ON SALONICA FRONT.

A Brilliant Franco-Serbian Success.

London, September 16.

A French Eastern communiqué dated yesterday says:—After a violent artillery preparation, the Franco-Serbian attacked enemy works in the mountainous zone of Dobropolje and entered the first line of the Bulgarian positions which they brilliantly carried on a front of eleven kilometres, despite the difficulties of the ground. Many prisoners and guns were taken and important booty captured. The operations are developing favourably. Anglo-Serbian airmen effectively support the infantry and bombed communications.

Prelude to Greater Successes.

London, September 16.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at a Greek dinner at the Carlton, referring to the Salonica offensive, stated that the first and second lines of enemy trenches and also various important hills had been carried and 860 prisoners captured. He added:—"This is only the prelude to greater successes, and triumphs in which the Anglo-Greek troops will take an equal and glorious part."

Very Important Positions Captured.

London, September 16.

Reuter learns that, after artillery fire, the Franco-Serians on the 16th inst. attacked most powerful Bulgarian positions which had been organised and fortified for over two years, and the whole positions on a front of fifteen kilometres, including Vaternik, Dobropolje and Sokol, constituting the most important part of the Macedonian Front, have been carried. Several hundreds were taken prisoner and a great number of guns and material captured.

Big Developments Predicted.

London, September 16.

Interviewed by Reuter's agency, M. Michaelis Copoulos, Greek Minister of Agriculture, said Greece had 200,000 soldiers under arms and could raise an additional 100,000 but was handicapped owing to lack of shipping. They were immediately commencing to build shipyards. He concluded by saying he was convinced that the Salonica Front is far more important than generally realised, adding:—"Soon there will be big developments there."

### GOOD NEWS FROM THE WESTERN FRONT.

Latest Advances of American and French Troops.

Paris, September 16.

A Havas message says:—There is more American progress, namely a two-mile advance on Moselle. The Nancy-Verdun line is cleared of the Hun and the French have resumed control of the two railway lines, extremely useful for the commencement of an Allied offensive, being one of the principal sections of strategic railways in France.

President Poincaré and M. Clemenceau paid a visit to St. Mihiel and met with an enthusiastic reception.

Excellent News from Woëvre Front.

Paris, September 17.

The papers say that the news from the Woëvre front is excellent. The Americans have gone beyond Villers-sous-Berzy and reached Vandiers, two and a half kilometres from the frontier station. East and north-east of Jaulny the Americans, following the valley of Rupt de Mad, have carried a series of strongly fortified positions in the direction of Gorze and Chambrey. Towards Frentes, the French have advanced three kilometres on a front of eighteen and reached a line east of Watronville and west of Hautecourt, Dieppe and Morgeville.

### THE RAID ON PARIS.

A German Aeroplane Brought Down.

London, September 16.

A Paris official message says:—A German raiding aeroplane was brought down in a suburb of Paris, three German airmen being killed.

Another Raider Felled.

London, September 17.

A Paris official message says a second German raider was felled by anti-aircraft guns and dropped in the Forest of Compiegne.

### AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

Over Three Hundred Prisoners Taken.

London, September 16.

An Italian wireless official message says:—We successfully raided the lines north-west and north of Grappa, improving our positions at some points and capturing 321 prisoners and numerous machine-guns.

### THREE HEROIC SOLDIERS.

Deeds Which Won the Victoria Cross.

London, September 16.

The Gazette announces the award of Victoria Crosses to the following:—

Lieutenant Albert Borella (of the Australians), who captured a machine gun and also with ten men captured a very strong position, himself shooting many of the enemy. He subsequently inspired his platoon to repulse with very heavy loss two strong counter-attacks, in the second of which his platoon was outnumbered by ten to one.

Sergeant John Meikle, of the Seaforth, who single-handed put out of action the crews of two machine guns and was killed while attacking another machine gun which his bravery enabled two other men to put out of action.

Corporal Joseph Keeble, of the Quebec Regiment, who, when the whole of his section except one were casualties, jumped over the parapet and held up the enemy with a Lewis gun. Finally, firing all the time, he fell backwards into the trench mortally wounded. He fired his last cartridges at the retreating Germans while lying on his back in the trench and, before losing consciousness, shouted to the wounded:—"Keep it up, boys, don't let them through. We must stop them." The complete repulse of the enemy at this point was due to his remarkable bravery and self-sacrifice.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVE.

Mr. Balfour's Spirited Reply.

London, September 16.

In his speech at the Savoy Hotel, Mr. Balfour said the Austrians proposed irresponsible conversations; but he did not think there was the slightest prospect that such conversations could be profitably initiated in the present conditions. With every desire to look favourably upon the Austrian proposal, he was utterly unable to say that any profitable result could accrue from accepting it. He pointed out that the Germans hitherto had not made anything which could be construed into a definite peace proposal. The German peace offer of 1916, to which the Austrian proposal referred, was a brief document largely occupied in saying how brave, powerful and invincible the German armies were. It did not contain a single concrete proposal regarding the terms Germany would accept of the peace she desired. Mr. Balfour read an extract from the 1916 proposal which said that respect for the rights of other nations was not incompatible with Germany's own rights. Mr. Balfour added that we now know that that suggestion contained what everyone knows to be untrue and which history will stigmatise as untrue: how then could Austria say that peace negotiations were started in 1916 and the present proposals were a continuation of that unfruitful effort? Mr. Balfour declared that this cynical Austrian proposal was not a genuine attempt to obtain peace, but an attempt to divide the Allies. No coalition had ever been so strong as the Alliance, and the enemy would not succeed in breaking up the Alliance. No useful purpose could be served by conversations when there was no misunderstanding. There was not the slightest misunderstanding between the Allies and the Central Powers, therefore the proposed conversations would be of no practical use.

Mr. Balfour, referring to Germany's demand for the return of her Colonies, said:—Here again is a point wherein there can be no misunderstanding.—(Hear, hear). Germany stands on one side, we stand on the other.—(Applause). I say it is impossible to conceive that any conversation can bridge over a difference so deep or restore to the power of Germany those unhappy populations whom she has misused, or give back to Germany control over those naval bases which can give her control of the means of communication not only between parts of the British Empire but between the civilised nations of the world.—(Applause). Nobody in Britain could accept this German demand as it stood, unqualified. Until the German authorities were prepared to show an open mind in conformity with what the Allies believe to be the cause of justice, civilisation and right, mere conversations will be fruitless. I cannot bring myself to believe that this is an honest desire among our enemies to arrive at an understanding upon terms which it would be possible for us to accept. Therefore we have little to hope from this new effort.—(Hear, hear). I am sure it cannot produce peace.—(Applause).

Illustrating the difficulty of dealing with any proposal for a peace talk at present, Mr. Balfour drew attention to the speech of the German Vice Chancellor last week, which was perfectly explicit on several vital questions. Did the Viennese authorities, or did they not, know of this speech? The Vice Chancellor, who did not speak for the extremists but for the Liberal wing of the German Government, did not say that Germany would do anything to restore Belgian prosperity or give indemnities to that country which she had wasted, brutalised and ravaged.

The occasion of Mr. Balfour's speech this afternoon was a Colonial Institute luncheon to South African, Australian and New Zealand pressmen.

Points of the Speech.

London, September 16.

In the course of his speech, Mr. Balfour said:—The public of the Entente countries earnestly and passionately desire peace, but until Germany is willing to look at the problems which confront us in a different spirit from her present spirit, conversations will be useless, and we are therefore forced to the conclusion that when they put forward such proposals as these it is not because they think the proposals will be accepted but because they wish to do something to divide the Allies. I fear there is not an honest desire among the enemies to arrive at an honest understanding with us upon terms which it would be possible for us to accept. I am driven, perhaps, with great reluctance, to the conclusion that this is an attempt to weaken the force which is proving too strong for them, in the field by working upon those sentiments, sometimes honourable, sometimes mistaken—honourable in origin, mistaken in their development—which they believe to exist in all countries and which they think can be turned to their purpose to work out their ends.—(Hear, hear). I am sure, or almost sure, that this new effort cannot produce peace and I am sure it will not divide the Allies.

Other Opinions.

London, September 16.

Well informed authorities in London are of opinion that the Allies will carefully consider the Austrian Note, and consequently an answer cannot be given for some days. It is thought, however, that little good can be done by attending a conference unless certain specific points, such as the Central Powers recognising the necessity of indemnifying Belgium and Serbia, have been agreed upon beforehand.

The Manchester Guardian says it would be monstrous to flout the Austrian proposal and suggests that the Allies should request an expression of enemy views regarding the possibilities of a settlement lines such as President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George have laid down.

A Paris message says the Socialist papers do not comment on the Austrian Note, except the *France Libre*, which definitely opposes the idea of acceptance.

Germany Willing to Confer.

Amsterdam, September 16.

The North German Gazette says the German Government is ready, gladly and without delay, to participate in the discussions suggested by Anstrich-Hungary.

The Allied Requirements.

Paris, September 16.

A Havas message says:—The enemy's peace offensive has taken official shape by Austria inviting the Allies to open a confidential non-binding discussion. The Allied peoples, having been warned, are on their guard against trickery by the Central Powers. A peace war was the inevitable result of the failure of the German offensive. The Allied attitude is clear. They require reparation, restitution, guarantees and the punishment of the criminals for outrages on French territory. The Austrian Note to the belligerents is a movement of fear and hypocrisy. With the peace proposal came the raid on Paris.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE AUSTRIAN PEACE MOVE.

American Comment.

New York, September 17.

Practically the whole Press of the United States uncompromisingly reject the Austrian peace proposal, regarding it as part of a campaign of Teutonic trickery. Congressmen, alike Democrats and Republicans, are opposed thereto.

The World says:—When Germany wants peace she will have to ask for it in her own name.

The Herald says:—Our answer is:—"Not until the Centralists lay down their arms, withdraw from occupied territories and renounce the shameful Brest Treaty."

The Times recommends the acceptance of the invitation but no abatement of war preparations.

The Chicago Herald says:—Talk of peace is futile until the war ends in a decisive victory.

Most of the newspapers emphasise that Germany must submit to the specific terms outlined by Allied statesmen before peace discussions can be undertaken.

### THE FUTURE OF ESTHONIA.

Britain Opposed to German Claim.

London, September 16.

Replying to a protest by the diplomatic representative of the Estonian Provisional Government in England, against German oppression in Estonia, Mr. Balfour has given an assurance that Britain repudiates emphatically the claim of Germany to exercise any kind of sovereignty in, or right to dispose of, Estonia. No peace embodying that principle will be satisfactory to Britain.

### "GALWAY CASTLE" OUTRAGE.

Strengthens South Africa's Determination.

London, September 17.

A Pretoria message says that General Botha, in the course of a message expressing the Government's abhorrence at the torpedoing of the Galway Castle, declares:—"The enemy's inhuman conduct will strengthen the South African resolution to give every assistance to bring the war to a successful end."

### DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA.

A Russo-Japanese Corporation.

London, September 17.

A Tokyo message says the organisation of a Russo-Japanese Economic Corporation for commercial and industrial development in Siberia is practically completed. It will have a capital of from ten to twenty million rubles.

### EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

French Capture Vailly.

London, Sept. 18.

A French communiqué says: We have captured Vailly. Between the Oise and Aisne we continued our progress during the night. East of Vauxhall we carried Mont-de-Singes and prisoner nearly three hundred. Farther south we captured Vailly. We raided the region of Leuitry in Lorraine and took prisoners.

The British Advance.

London, Sept. 16.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 16th, says: Our advance in Ypres Canal sector has reached a depth of a thousand yards and forty-seven were prisoners. There has been much minor activity in Cambrai region where, according to a captured order, the enemy attaches much importance to the retention of territory. An indication of the state of German moral is shown by a captured order referring to "rumours spread behind the front by people who have lost their nerve." Another threat with court-martial men returning from the front without arms.

### MR. BALFOUR AND THE AUSTRIAN NOTE.

London, Sept. 16.

Speaking at the Savoy Hotel this afternoon Mr. Balfour, referring to the Austrian peace proposal, said he had only seen it in the newspaper and had not consulted his colleagues or the Government about it. He would not treat disrespectfully any proposal that would end or shorten this calamitous war, but he could not see that the Austrian proposal offered a basis for anything more than a truce.

### THE AIR RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, Sept. 16.

This morning's air raid, the first since 15th August, was one of the most remarkable hitherto owing to the intensity of the anti-aircraft fire and the determination of the raiders, the latter indicating the enemy's desire to intimidate the population perhaps as a part of the peace offensive.

### ALLIED NAVAL COUNCIL MEETS.

Paris, Sept. 16.

The Inter-Allied Naval Council has met the French Minister of Marine presiding. There were also present Admiral Wemyss (British) and Admiral Sims (United States) besides Italian and Japanese representatives.

### OBITUARY.

London, Sept. 16.

James East, the famous racehorse trainer, is dead.

### ROMAN CATHOLICS MURDERED.

Outrage in Heppe.

The Ichang correspondent of the *North China Daily News* reports that early in the month of August an outbreak against the Roman Catholics took place in the district of Hofeng, in the south east of this province. One hundred people are said to have been killed by the militia (Ming Tsoo). This is the district where the B.C. Bishop and priests were killed some years ago.

While the Asiatic Petroleum ship *An Lan* was passing Fatung she had 24 shots fired at her by Northern soldiers in the city. She has been fired on on each trip she has made but previously only by the Southern soldiers.

The campaign against the West seems to be held up. No more troops are arriving here, but the large number already in Ichang are being diligently drilled. General Wu Kuang-han left hurriedly for Peking two weeks ago. Some allege that he has gone to seek a new job for himself in these days of change at the Capital; others say he has gone to consult with regard to the proposed expedition against Szechuan. Most people believe, however, that there will be no move until after the Presidential election. Recently General Wang Mou-shan, of the 18th Division, arrived here.



## GENERAL NEWS.

His Own Brother.  
As the Americans swooped down upon one group (says the Exchange correspondent), the Germans cried "Kamard." A German-American among the doughboys advanced to take charge of them, and found one of his prisoners to be his own brother.

To Cut Motor-Car Output.  
Detroit, Mich., August 7.—Voluntary reduction of 50 per cent in the production of passenger automobiles, as compared with last year's output, was voted by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting here yesterday. The curtailment, it was stated, was the wish of the War Industries Board.

Mrs. Lloyd George's Shilling Meal.

Mrs. Lloyd George, accompanied by Mrs. Winston Churchill, Mrs. Clynes, Mrs. Spencer, wife of the Director of National Kitchens, and Sir Vincent Evans, visited the National Restaurant, New Bridge-street, recently. They ate a meal of fried fish, with Hollandise sauce and new potatoes, and eggs and jam at a total cost of 1s., and expressed themselves delighted with the meal.

School for Officers' Daughters.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army, Bath, Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. W. Grabb, D.S.O., said that officers fully appreciated the institution, which at present contained 150 girls. The expenditure last year amounted to £8,600. Mr. Freer, of Chicago, had sent to the institution "as an expression of his love and admiration for England in her hour of supreme trial" a welcome sum of £3,247.

Cost of Watching a Wife.  
In petitioning for a divorce from his wife Lieut. Adrian Reginald Bailey, formerly proprietor of the Rose of Lee public house, Lewisham, said he had impoverished himself by paying large sums to private inquiry agents to watch his wife. He had paid as much as £40 a week, but had got nothing in return. He joined the Army in August 1914 and was gassed last year. Correspondent, Reginald Gordon, was a friend with whom he had dined and played billiards. Lieut. Bailey was granted a divorce with £500 damages against respondent.

Higher Express Rates Asked.  
Washington, August 7.—Increased rates on newspapers and other publications registered as second-class matter by the postal service were asked of the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day by the American Railway Express Company, the express combination formed under Government auspices. The application proposes the establishment of pound rates to correspond in a general way to the increase given second class postage rates. At the present rates, it says, the traffic cannot be handled except at a loss. For the return of publications to the shippers, it is proposed to charge first-class pound rates, no charge to be less than 25 cents.

Grants by the Navy League.  
The General Committee of the Navy League Overseas Relief Fund announce that during June grants amounting to £2,058 have been made for dependents of officers and men of the Royal Navy, the Naval Auxiliary Forces, and the Mercantile Marine, killed or disabled during the war; and the education committee have undertaken further commitments amounting to £422 for the education of orphans of officers and men of the same services. Among recent donations received by the Overseas Relief Fund are the following.—From the Navy League of Canada (fifth monthly instalment), £2,000; the Durban branch of the League, £1,160; the Hamilton branch, £820; the Japan branch, £173; and £100 each from the staff and employees of Messrs. Thos. Firth and Son (Limited) and the National Provisions Factory, Sheerness, and Knight Deep Gold Mining Company (Limited), Germiston, South Africa.

## NOTICES.

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Everybody likes to hear new Victor Records because they bring the art of the world's greatest singers and instrumentalists into the home. Your thoughtfulness and good taste will be appreciated and the records will give permanent pleasure.

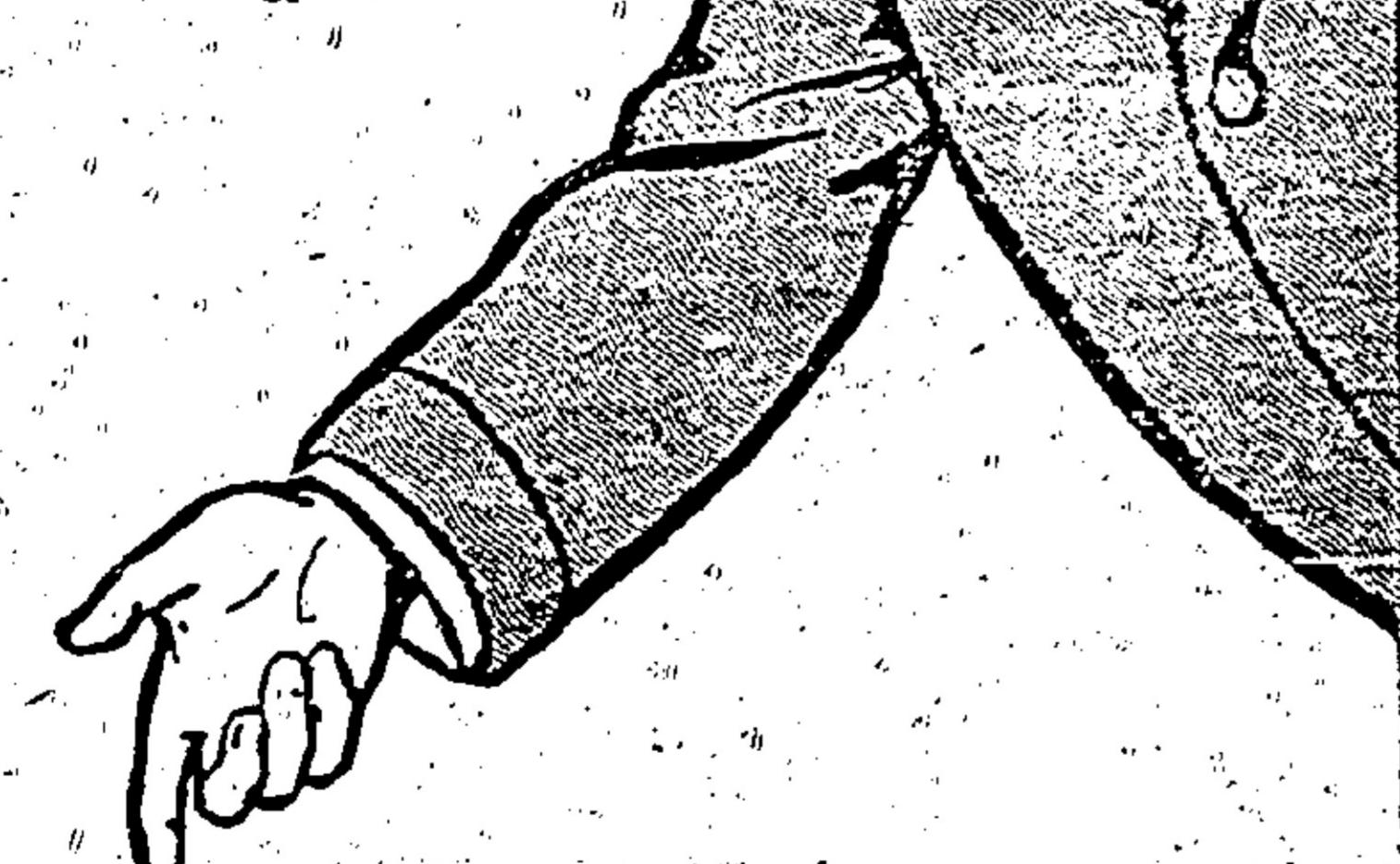
Drop in the next time you pass this way and let us play records that will please you and your friends. We have a very fine stock and it will be a pleasure to serve you.

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best brand  
of



## MANILA CIGARS.

## GENERAL NEWS.

## Turkish Food Problems.

Amsterdam, July 23.—According to a Constantinople telegram to the Berlin semi-official News Agency, measures designed to solve the food difficulties of Turkey were announced recently at a meeting of the Committee of Union and Progress by the Grand Vizier, who said that on the solution of these difficulties military success and a whole range of other questions depended. The Government would, therefore, bring in a Bill defining the duties of the new Food Ministry, comprising the conduct of all com-

mercial affairs pertaining to food supplies and the introduction of measures to combat profiteering.

—Reuters.

## Shanghai Property Deals.

There have been several important local property deals in Shanghai recently, says the *Shanghai Mercury*. The Bank of Chosen have purchased the Nobby building (Sing-ko-chang) at No. 12 Nanking Road, the site on which the Central Garage is at present situated has gone to Messrs. Suzuki and Co., whilst Messrs. Suzuki and Co. purchased a piece of ground at the rear of Messrs. Bum and Co. on the Hankow Road.

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TO BE LET.—A GODOWN  
Central District. Apply to—  
The Hongkong Land Investment  
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48 suitable for Coal Storage.

Apply to—

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## NOTICES.



## NOTICES.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM  
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO  
COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company Limited will be held at the offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on TUESDAY the 1st day of October 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the abridged Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution, viz.—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such regulations be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company in substitution for and to the exclusion of all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such meeting will be held on Tuesday the 8th day of October, 1918, at the same time and place for considering and if thought fit confirming such resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.

Copies of the proposed new articles and of the present articles can be obtained at the offices of the Company or at the offices of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston.

By order of the Directors,

JARDINE, MATHESON  
& CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Dated the 7th day of Sept., 1918.

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General Agents.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1918.

"That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof be and the same are hereby approved and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof."

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, (the Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1918.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.

Agents.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA  
CLUB,

THE attention of members is drawn to an urgent notice with reference to "CUB DAY" Gymkhana, posted at the Hongkong Club, Racecourse, and Stables.

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CHOW U TING,

Secretary.

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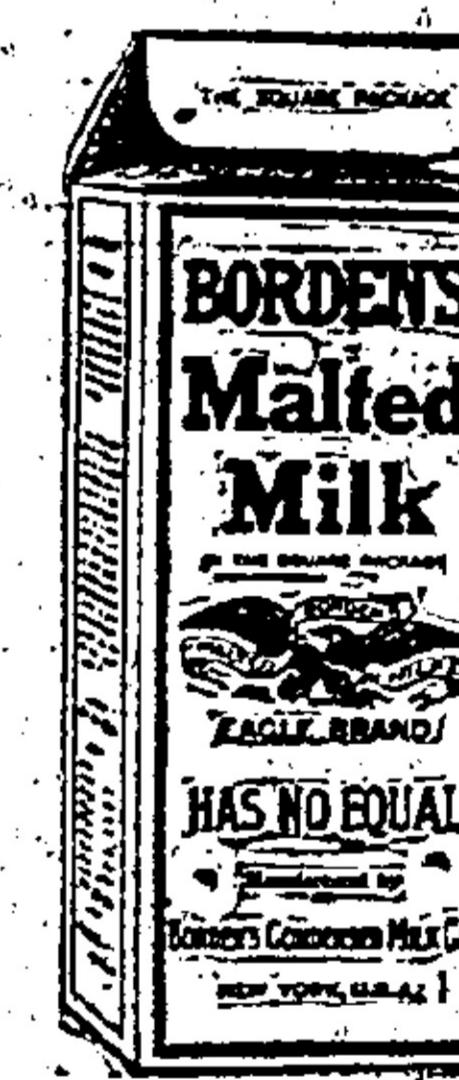
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the Business heretofore carried on at 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, by FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG in co-partnership under the style of MOW FUNG & CO., has been converted into a Private Limited Company, and will henceforth, and as from the 1st September, 1918, be carried on as before and at the same address under the style of MOW FUNG & COMPANY LIMITED.

All contracts relating to goods or merchandise entered into by the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO., will be carried out by MOW FUNG & CO., LTD.

All debts due to and all liabilities of the Firm of MOW FUNG & CO., up to and including the 31st August 1918, will be respectively collected and be paid by the said FREDERICK HOWELL and FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG.

The Company will be managed or controlled by a Board of Directors, the first Directors being FREDERICK HOWELL, FREDERICK CHARLES MOW FUNG, and SZE TO YUEN.

By Order of the Directors,  
CHOW U TING,  
Secretary.



## OUR SPLENDID SAILORS

Think of the *Brons* and the *Swift*, think of Zebrabriggs and Ostend, think of the unceasing vigilance of the Dover Patrol, and don't forget that many thousands of our gallant sailors are going under in the struggle with the enemy. Our wounded sailors share equally with our wounded soldiers in the benefits of your contribution to the War Bond Drawing.

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

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31st December 1918  
Prize of One Thousand Dollars  
Hongkong 16th September 1918



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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephones: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union Office address: 11, Ice House St.

#### BIRTH.

MCLAY.—At Calcutta, on the 17th inst. the wife of R. M. McLay, International Banking Corporation, a daughter.

#### MARRIAGE.

COMPTON-CARISIO.—On 17th September at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Dean (The Very Rev. A. J. Walker) E. H. Compton, youngest son of the late Mr. and Mrs. T. H. E. Compton, of Andover, Hants, to Mimy Carisio, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Carisio, of Shanghai and Milan.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1918.

#### THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

Among the Allies generally there is being felt at the moment the utmost satisfaction and appreciation of the American spirit in this war and of what it is doing and the influence it is having on the trend of events. We dealt yesterday with the magnificent success of the American Army led by its own Commander-in-Chief, in the St. Mihiel sector, which has brought the famous fortress town of Metz under Allied gunfire and which is probably destined to lead to great developments in this particular sphere of operations. That stroke must have come as an eye-opener to the German High Command, which has now had a concrete example furnished it of what the once-despised American Army is capable when it sets its mind on a given task. But its significance lies in the promise of greater things to come, for obviously the continuous stream of young and virile soldiers, fresh to the war, must in the course of time have an effect which cannot be otherwise than disastrous to the Germans. That is why we can look with so much confidence to the future, knowing that in the matter of man-power we shall always have the upper hand of the enemy.

There can be no doubt about it that America, now that she is in the war, is fired with a consuming determination to see the issue through to the bitter end. In all the speeches of U. S. spokesmen we see that point emphasised, whether we take the utterances of President Wilson or of the Labour leader, Mr. Gompers. The American people hesitated, as well they might, before committing themselves to the burdens which war inevitably imposes, but, once decided, they entered the conflict with heart and soul in the task, and that is the spirit in which they have continued ever since. It is evident that pacifism is not a weakness of the Americans. If we want proof of that fact, we can find it in the absolutely outspoken nature of the official comment on the latest Austrian peace move. One of these utterances is that Austria is cracking and that, instead of wasting time with utterly useless peace talk, now is the time to strike hardest; while another assertion reads that there can only be one response to the proposal—namely, "force, force to the utmost, force without stint or limit." Declarations like these show that America is not going to be side-tracked by specious suggestions concocted with the idea of evading defeat, any more than the other Allies are. For it is seen, with refreshing common-sense, that the time to secure a knock-out blow is when one's adversary is weakening; not when he is in an apparently favourable position. And in the present case the only sure way of reaping the fruits of victory is first to beat the enemy and then to talk of peace.

America and the American people have no misconceptions as to the nature of the work to which the Allies have put their hands. They know that, although the enemy is showing signs of distress which are unmistakable, he has still a lot of "kick" left in him and, when confronted with the certain knowledge that he cannot wriggle out of the war, that he will fight hard with his back to the wall. But the cause for which the Allies are fighting is one that is worth making great sacrifices for—indeed, it is one which demands of all liberty-loving peoples their maximum effort, anything short of which would be equivalent to a refusal to put high principles before national convenience. It is because of a recognition of the great charge which has been committed to the world's democracies that the progressive nations of the world are to day arrayed in battle array against the militarists of Central Europe. America, as one of these great democracies, knows that she is playing her proper role. That is why she is animated by a deep and abiding resolution to remain fighting until the Allies' aims are fully secured for generations yet unborn.

#### An Appeal.

The appeal which we made in our news columns yesterday for a number of tennis racquets for the use of men of the 88th Company B. G. A. is one which, we feel sure, will not fall on deaf ears. Indeed, we have already had some response to the request, and desire to express our thanks to the donors. A point to be emphasised is that any discarded racket which is good enough for knocking a ball about will be welcome, for the men on behalf of whom the appeal is made merely seek the means to enable them to have an enjoyable "knock-up"—they are not aiming at making themselves champion players! We all know that a soldier's life is not what most of these men have been accustomed to, while under existing conditions they are scarcely in a position to go in for luxuries of any kind. Anything, therefore, that the public can do to relieve the monotony of their lives is sure to be appreciated, and that is why we feel sure that those who possess old racquets—and most tennis players do—will send them along to us for distribution among a deserving set of men.

#### The Super Gas Fiend.

What will the Allies do with that king of gas fiends, Professor Otto Schmeierukase, whom the Americans have recently captured at Thiaucourt? This eminent German professor was the original exploiter of chlorine gas for military purposes, and typifies for humanity at large the cruel Machiavellian spirit of Prussianism. He is a type of the breed which has brushed aside all the existing international laws of war and has invented all the devilish devices which have drenched Europe in blood. When we look back on all the means by which Germany has attempted to conquer the world, but especially the poison gas and flame-thrower attacks, it is only with loathing that we can regard this apostle of Kultur and his minions. The Allies will, of course, treat him with the courtesies of war, but when we think of all the fearful agonies and death for which this scientific murderer is responsible, it seems hardly fitting that he should only be placed in a prisoners' camp and treated like a gentleman. At least we have the satisfaction of knowing that his warped brain will not be able to carry out any more fiendish devices.

#### An Unfortunate Time.

There is one aspect of the Austrian peace move, now apparently endorsed by Germany, to which we have not referred, and that is the inopportune time at which it has been made. The mere fact that the military situation at the moment is all to the advantage of the Allies is sufficient to warrant the cool reception which has been given to the overture. But there are two other unfortunate circumstances—the proposal synchronised with the tardy sacking of the Galway Castle and the renewal of the air raids on Paris. Surely no more unfortunate time could have been selected for the expression of a willingness to talk of peace. If the British and the French were ever in a mood to entertain the idea of a round-table conference, these two incidents would be quite enough to make them change their minds. There is only one way in which to deal with the murderers of innocent non-combatants, and that is to give them a sound thrashing. That is just what the Allies will do; that will be their answer to this latest peace "feeler."

#### A Leprous Defendant.

Two Chinese were charged at the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe with the larceny of a piece of sheeting valued at \$80, from a vacant plot of ground at Catchick Street. Inspector Macdonald, in prosecuting, asked His Worship to discharge the second defendant as he was suffering from scrofulous leprosy. His Worship sentenced the first defendant to one month's hard labour and discharged the second defendant, ordering him the same time to be sent out of the Colony.

#### DAY BY DAY.

WE OFTEN KNOW NOT WHAT WE CAN DO; BUT TEMPTATION DISCOVERS WHAT WE ARE.

#### To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the first anniversary of Sir Arthur Yapp's appointment as Director of Food Economy.

#### The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.31/2d.

#### The Health Return.

The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was a fatal occurrence of enteric, the victim being a Chinese.

#### Part of a Revolver.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in possession of a revolver chamber and one round of ammunition. Sergt. W. Pitt prosecuted, and said that yesterday at the Hau Tak Wharf a Chinese detective and Sergt. Fallon searched the defendant and found the chamber wrapped up in a piece of cloth. The other parts could not be found. Defendant, pleaded guilty and said he was entrusted by his friend to bring the things to Hongkong. His friend still had the other parts. His Worship imposed a fine of \$200, or one month's hard labour, the revolver chamber to be confiscated.

#### A Concealed Weapon.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning with being in unlawful possession of a Browning revolver and 200 rounds of ammunition. Sergt. Pitt prosecuted. Revenue Officer No. 3 said he was on duty and saw the defendant coming. He stopped the defendant and asked him to open the box. He did so with his key and in a false top he found the revolver. In another box he found 200 rounds of ammunition, concealed in a false bottom. The defendant said to witness that he was carrying the revolver for a friend. Defendant said that he was asked by a friend to bring the weapon to Hongkong and he did not know the law. His Worship fined the defendant \$500, with an alternative of three months' hard labour, the revolver and ammunition to be confiscated.

#### Contradictory Stories.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of two rain-water pipes valued at \$10. Sergt. Pitt prosecuted. A Chinese district watchman deposed that he saw two pieces of iron lying in Gilman's Bazaar, and he questioned the defendant if it was his property. Defendant replied in the affirmative and said he brought over the pipes from a shop in Yau Ma Tei. Witness then told the defendant that he was going to take him to the shop and find out whether the story was true. Defendant then said that he did not get the pipes from a shop but from a man in Yau Ma Tei. His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.

#### Possession of Silk.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of two pieces of silk. Sergt. Pitt prosecuted, and said that a constable saw the defendant in Hollywood Road carrying a handkerchief. He stopped the defendant and found he had two pieces of silk. Defendant told the constable that he came from Macao and brought the things with him. At the Police Station he said that the silk belonged to his mother who lived at 26, New Street. On being taken there, it was found that nobody knew him. The constable, in giving evidence, corroborated the statement made by Sergt. Pitt and said that he saw the defendant concealing the silk, so he (witness) felt suspicious and questioned the defendant, and brought him to the Station. His Worship remanded the case for a week, so as to enable the Police to make investigations as regards the owner of the silk, bail being allowed at \$20.

#### FAR EASTERN BANKING.

##### A Big American Venture.

American banking plans for the Far East were crystallised recently in the announcement of the Asia Banking Corporation that its organisation has been completed by the election of officers, and that a head office would be opened presently at No. 66, Liberty Street, New York City. The Company proposes to engage in international and foreign banking in China, in the dependencies and insular possessions of the United States, and ultimately, in Siberia.

Mr. Charles H. Sabin, President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is President of the new Company. The Vice-Presidents are Messrs. Albert Breton, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Ralph Dawson, Assistant Secretary of the Guaranty Trust Company. Mr. Robert A. Shaw, of the Overseas Division of the Foreign Department of the Treasurer. The Directors are Messrs. Charles H. Sabin, Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers Trust Company; Thresher M. Brown of Brown Brothers and Company, who will represent the interest of the Mercantile Bank of the Americas; Eugene W. Stetson, and Albert Breton, Vice-Presidents of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; F. L. Kent, Vice-President of the Bankers Trust Company; Ralph Dawson, Herbert Fleischacker, President of the Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco, Cal., M. F. Buckley, President of the National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Wash.; C. F. Adams, Vice-President of the First National Bank, Portland, Oregon; and George E. Smith, President of the Royal Typewriter Company, and of the American Manufacturers Export Association, New York.

Preparations are being made to open branches in China and as a preliminary step a central branch will be established at Shanghai. With that object in view, a special commission will be sent into the Far East by the Asia Banking Corporation. This commission will be headed by Mr. William C. Lane, Vice-President of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York; Mr. Dawson, Crawford M. Bishop, former Director of the Far Eastern Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce. They will be accompanied by other representatives of the company who are to be stationed permanently in China. The commission will visit Japan and will make a survey of local conditions in that country as well as in China. The commission expects to leave this country early in September.

The Asia Banking Corporation was formed under the laws of New York State with a capital of \$2,000,000 and a surplus of \$500,000, all of which has been paid in. Among the stockholders are the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, the Bankers Trust Company, the Mercantile Bank of the Americas, the Anglo and London, Paris National Bank of San Francisco, the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., and the National Bank of Commerce of Seattle, Wash. In New York the bank will occupy the second floor at No. 66, Liberty Street. Present plans contemplate the establishment of branches in Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Harbin and Vladivostok. When the Russian situation clears the bank will be ready to establish itself in Russia and Siberia, or to affiliate itself with old or new Russian Banks. The company is prepared to increase its capital according to requirements.

#### Hongkong Gifts.

The L. and C. Express of July 31 states:—The Hongkong War Charities Committee has forwarded further sum of £200 4s. 3d., making, with the £5,000 sent by Hongkong St. George's Society, a total subscription of £5,200 4s. 3d. for King George's Fund for Sailors. The Hongkong St. George's Society, per Mr. Murray Stewart, has sent a donation of £1,000 to the Mongolian Red Cross and Relief Fund.

#### FOOTBALL NOTES.

##### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

A meeting of the Hongkong Football Association League will be held on Monday next to allow Clubs to the League, which were not represented at the last general meeting; also to make arrangements for the forthcoming season.

Since the last meeting, the recent death of Dr. James Douglas, the eminent engineer and mining expert, it was stated that he gave to the General Memorial Hospital, in New York city, three and three-fourths grammes of radium, to be used for medical purposes, and that this amount of radium was valued at about \$375,000. Now, if we reduce grammes to grains, troy, and remember that there are 5,760 grains troy in a pound, our computation would make a pound worth millions of dollars. We leave the exact amount to be figured out by our readers.—*The Outlook*

How much money is a pound of radium worth? The question is suggested by the fact that, after the recent death of Dr. James Douglas, the eminent engineer and mining expert, it was stated that he gave to the General Memorial Hospital, in New York city, three and three-fourths grammes of radium, to be used for medical purposes, and that this amount of radium was valued at about \$375,000. Now, if we reduce grammes to grains, troy, and

remember that there are 5,760 grains troy in a pound, our computation would make a pound worth millions of dollars. We leave the exact amount to be figured out by our readers.—*The Outlook*

This is good news for local sportsmen, as the League composed of the Hongkong Club, Royal Artillery, R.E. Manchester Regt. and South China will provide some rare good sport for lovers of Soccer on every Saturday and many mid-week days during the season. The matches will need to start early in October, owing to the extra number of games this year. A Senior League composed of six teams is very necessary, if not quite a record for Hongkong. The 2nd Division will still retain a South China Lithographic team, and the play of both teams will be most closely followed by their big following.

It is hoped that a few local dogs for the front, and given as a list of the types desired, says the *Daily Chronicle*. The bulldog is not one of them. John Bull's pet pure-bred is a peaceful, but the bull-terrier, not specifically named, is a fighter and a sticker. He is to be represented, but he must have mastiff blood, too, for war purposes. This type of hound was used by Sanderson, the Government elephant-catcher in India, always been some difficulty in as a "seizer," and it would seize efficient referees, from various causes, owing principally to duties taking them from the Colony. The names of candidates for these posts will be gladly accepted by the Referees' Board of the H. K. F. A. and can be forwarded to the League Board, Mr. F. W. Wright, or to the Hon. Secretary (pro tem.) of the Referees' Board, Mr. F. W. Black. An examination for official referees of the H. K. F. A. will be announced shortly.

A horse story from the front. The road to brigade headquarters, to which an officer was ordered immediately to report, was being ploughed by German shells. Mounted on a big one-eyed blood horse, the officer made a zigzag push for it, until, in the darkness, down into a shell-crater went horse and rider. The charger catwalked up the bank, missed its rider, who lay on the blind side, and set out for its base. It galloped miles across country, crossed two wide, deep streams, and arrived safely. "He got there without a scratch, but he caused me to be posted missing," says the rider in question.

#### HONGKONG TRADE.

##### Report by the American Consul.

In the course of a recent report, Mr. Geo. E. Anderson, the United States Consul-General, points out that the war in Europe has been the chief factor in shaping the course of Hongkong's trade in 1917. The high exchange value of silver and the diminishing service of coastwise and overseas shipping, direct results of war, have had much influence upon foreign trade; but on the whole the year was not a bad one for Hongkong industries and commerce, shipbuilding and sugar refining, which are among the principal industries of the colony, did very well. The shipyards worked to their full capacity, the only limitation being the difficulty of securing materials for certain purposes. The volume of business was far below normal, not only because of the shortage of shipping, and high freight rates, but also because of closed markets

to Chinese produce in Europe and because of high prices for foreign goods everywhere. The *Journal of Financial Statistics*, which the Russian Government issued every year, shows that national and imperial revenues and expenses often overlapped, according to the monarch or to certain exigencies of State to which he was pleased to submit. All we can clearly ascertain is that he received annually more than ordinary tributes amounting to many millions of pounds. This huge personal income was mainly derived from landed property covering more than a million square miles, houses property in several cities, and mines in the Urals and Siberia. But we must remember that in Russia many expenses defrayed in other countries by taxation were paid out of the private purse of the Emperor alone. All royal journeys were conducted entirely at his own cost. Then the political and economic system of Russia took for China. Until such a system is established, military, financial, and commercial relations will be based upon reasonable and satisfactory lines.

Not much information about the property of the Tsar can be gleaned from an examination of the *Journal of Financial Statistics*, which the Russian Government issued every year. The reason is that national and imperial revenues and expenses often overlapped, according to the monarch or to certain exigencies of State to which he was pleased to submit. All we can clearly ascertain is that he received annually more than ordinary tributes amounting to many millions of pounds. This huge personal income was mainly derived from landed property covering more than a million square miles, houses property in several cities, and mines in the Urals and Siberia. But we must remember that in Russia many expenses defrayed in other countries by taxation were paid out of the private purse of the Emperor alone. All royal journeys were conducted entirely at his own cost. Then the political and economic system of Russia took for China. Until such a system is established, military, financial, and commercial relations will be based upon reasonable and satisfactory lines.

## SHANGHAI BASEBALL SCANDAL.

## Proceedings in Court.

The Shanghai Baseball Scandal took another turn last week when in the Mixed Court Mr. N. C. Home made an interesting application. Mr. Byrne (British Assessor) and Magistrate Tang were on the bench.

Mr. Home said that his application was an ex-parte one, under rule 9 of the Court rules, for an interim injunction to restrain Mr. Eugene Chen and the proprietors of the *Shanghai Gazette* from publishing any matter bearing upon the so-called Baseball Scandal. On Saturday, counsel added, he wrote the following letter to Mr. Eugene Chen on behalf of Mr. Judah Ezra:

7 September, 1918.

Dear Sir.—I am instructed by Mr. Victor Gensburger to write to you with reference to the persistent series of outrageous libels upon him that have been appearing of late in the columns of the *Shanghai Gazette* and to demand

(1) An immediate and fully adequate apology to be published not only in the *Shanghai Gazette* but also in other local and Far Eastern papers.

(2) The payment to the British Red Cross of a substantial sum of money as some small token of reparation for your wrongdoing.

Failing immediate compliance with the above demands legal proceedings will be instituted against you for libel.

Your faithfully,

(Sd.) N. C. HOME  
Editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*,  
Shanghai.

Mr. Home added that he wrote letters in precisely the same words on behalf of Mr. Fred Elias and Mr. Victor Gensburger — also three similar letters addressed to the proprietors of the *Shanghai Gazette*. This morning he received the following reply dated the 8th, from Mr. Eugene Chen:

Shanghai.

Eight September, 1918.

Dear Sir.—At tea-time to-day I received the three identic letters addressed to me by you on behalf of Messrs. Judah Ezra, Fred Elias and V. Gensburger in connection with the "Baseball Scandal." As these letters are addressed to me as "Editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*," I take it that you desire the same to reach the person who fills and has filled that responsible position for some little time past. I have therefore banded your communications to Mr. Gordius Nielsen, the sole Proprietor and responsible Editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*, who will in due course reply in this double capacity.

Yours faithfully,  
EUGENE CHEN.

N. C. HOME, Esq.  
21, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,  
Shanghai.

Also this morning counsel said he received the following letter, dated the 9th, from Mr. Gordius Nielsen:

9th September, 1918.

Dear Mr. Home,  
As Proprietor of the *Shanghai Gazette* I have received three letters, couched in exactly the same language, from you on behalf of the Notorious Trio whose cognomina are too well known to be specifically named here.

I have also received from Mr. Eugene Chen three similar letters erroneously addressed to him as "Editor of the *Shanghai Gazette*" with the request that I should inform you that he is not now the Editor of that paper. As I am the sole Proprietor and Editor of the *Shanghai Gazette* I have filed all six letters as if they were really addressed to me, so that I may not cause you unnecessary trouble.

I shall reserve my reply to Messrs. Ezra, Elias and Gensburger for this evening's *Gazette*, which I trust they will find satisfactory; and this course will also make any further communication between us on the subject unnecessary.

Trusting to meet you on the field of battle and hoping there to have an opportunity of breaking a lance with such a distinguished opponent,

I remain, dear Mr. Home,

Yours truly,

GORDIUS NIELSEN.

## GERMAN DYES.

A Prosecution Which Failed.  
Tam Yen was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. B. Wood, with being in unlawful possession of three tins of German-made dyes. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada appeared for the defence. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

A Chinese detective deposed that, acting under the instructions of Inspector O'Sullivan, he went to 144, Des Voeux Road Central. He saw Wong Yee and Too Chan and he saw the three tins of dyes. He questioned the men as to the origin of these goods, and he was taken to a shop in Queen's Road Central. He asked the master of the shop where he got the tins of dyes from, and he replied that he got them from his friend. The detective asked him to take him to his friend and they went to 5, Tung Street. He questioned the defendant, who lived there, and asked him where he got them from. The defendant replied that he bought the dyes from a marine hawker.

Kung Ting Sing said he was a salesman in the Wing Fat Cheong shop at Queen's Road. He bought the dyes from the defendant. He paid \$4.50 for each tin. His shop did not deal in second-hand goods, but he bought the dyes for his own purpose to dye white cloth.

In reply to questions put by Mr. d'Almada, witness said he had known the defendant for ten years. The defendant used to buy things from him and pay cash.

Mr. d'Almada said that his client was entitled to be discharged. At the time the charge was made the defendant had nothing in his possession. The dyes were in the possession of the last witness, he having purchased them. The dyes were not in the defendant's possession when the Police got in.

His Worship dealt with the law on the point and discharged the defendant.

"On receiving those letters, Mr. Home said he telephoned to the Consul-General for Denmark asking if the *Shanghai Gazette* was registered as a Danish newspaper. He replied that it was not and that he had no knowledge of the *Shanghai Gazette*.

The position then was this: the paper was not recognised by the Danish Consulate and not recognised apparently by any foreign Consulate. For a considerable time it had been publishing articles defamatory to counsel's clients, and it proposed to publish an article to day and to go on with it. Mr. Nielsen's letter clearly showed the present intention, and the present application was to restrain those associated in the production of the paper, so far as they were amenable to the jurisdiction of that court, from continuing such publication as long as the interim injunction was in force.

Mr. Home added that his clients were about to commence legal proceedings against the *Shanghai Gazette*, and once the proceedings were started, anything published would be contempt of court—but in the meantime an endeavour was being made to "slip in" articles of this nature.

In answer to the court, Mr. Home said he understood Mr. Eugene Chen was Chinese and amenable to that Court's jurisdiction. Counsel was instructed that Mr. Chen was the editor of the paper or part proprietor, until quite recently. A large number of the articles were published while he was editor.

Counsel added that his clients were prepared to put up security required by the court.

The Assessor said the court was not prepared to grant the application unless it had proof that the newspaper was not owned by a Danish subject.

Mr. Home then applied to be allowed to file a petition against Mr. Eugene Chen. He produced copies thereof and asked for immediate service, counsel's idea being that the action having been commenced it would be contempt of court to comment on it.

The Court ordered that a summons should be issued, but made no order in response to Mr. Home's application for security.

## THE PRIZE COURT.

## Cases of Interest to Hongkong.

In the Prize Court the President, the Right Hon. Sir Samuel Evans, recently dealt with a large number of cases of enemy goods. Amongst the cases were the following:—Three sheets of tea transhipped from the German ship *Olyst* to the *Prometheus*, the tea being shipped on the *Olyst* at Yokohama for Hamburg. The German ship took refuge in Padang in August, 1914, and the tea was transhipped to the *Prometheus* and brought to London. Forty cases of straw braid and quantity of squared logs or Nellore, seized at London. The braid was consigned by the Chinese Exporting Company from Yokohama to Hamburg, and the logs were going to Antwerp for the firm of Helles & Co., who were a firm carrying on business in Hamburg, as exporters and importers trading with Japan. The Chinese Exporting Company was also commercially domiciled in enemy territory in China. A quantity of soapstone ornaments, six and nine cases, shipped by a Chinese firm to Hamburg on board the *Assaya*. When this vessel reached Mutsus was detained, and the cases transhipped into the *Nagoya* and brought to London. Various parcels of goods, including bristles, vegetable wax, hides, mats, teats, and tea shipped on the *Hitachi Maru*, reported at London en route for Hamburg. The goods had been sold, and realised £4,187. They were the property originally of the Japanese Export Company, a German firm registered in Hamburg. From the *Hirano Maru* 253 bundles of tin scrap from a branch in Japan of the enemy firm, *Winkler* & Co. The goods had been sold for \$15 3s. 6d.—Six cases of human hair, 168 and 104 boxes of tin scrap, and one case of shell buttons on the *Miyazaki Maru*, reported at London from Hongkong. The goods came from Ludwig Voight and Co., of Hongkong. Evidence showed they were a firm carrying on business at Hamburg as export merchants. They had branches in the East prior to the war. The tin scrap was consigned to *Winkler* & Co., of Antwerp. The shell buttons were shipped at Kobe for Hamburg, the consignees being the *Kaisaha* Produce Company, at Kobe. From the Persia there was a consignment of 51 cases of human hair, shipped at Hongkong on the Himalaya and transhipped at Bombay to the Persia, in 1914. The goods remained in warehouse at London until January 11, 1918, when they were seized and had been sold for £776 10s. 7d. In each case his Lordship condemned the goods as lawful prize.

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Oil of camphor, 60 cents the phial, or post free from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Sze-chuan Road, Shanghai;

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

## CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS.

THE Offices and Stations of Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to public business on THURSDAY, the 19th instant, being the date of the Autumn Holiday.

T. D. MOORHEAD,  
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,  
Kowloon and District.  
York Buildings.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1918.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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is concentrated food.

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,  
Acting Superintendent

PACIFIC SERVICE  
CANADA, UNITED STATES  
AND EUROPE

## QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

## — SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Monteagle	5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Empress of Japan	6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.
Key West	30th Nov.	Empress of Japan	
Monteagle	11th Dec.	Key West	

## \* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.

Excellent Accommodation Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times, etc., apply to P. D. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT, Hongkong.

For freight rates and through bills of lading from Hongkong to all Overland Points in Canada and United States to Europe and West Indies, apply to J. M. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT, Hongkong.

## APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD:

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.**PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.**  
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First Class Steamers  
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
14,000 tons each.Hongkong to San Francisco,  
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

## THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.  
Sailings from Hongkong at noon.S.S. "VENEZUELA" Oct. 9th.  
S.S. "ECUADOR" Nov. 6th.  
S.S. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &amp; Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, case literature, schedules etc., apply to —

Company's Office in  
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,  
Chater Road.  
Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kilano Maru T. 15,930 Shidzuki Maru T. 12,830 Aki Maru T. 12,300 Tango Maru T. 13,760	(WED.) 18th Sept. at 11 a.m. (MON.) 14th (Oct.) 11 a.m. (SATUR.) 19th (Oct.) 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	SHwhaw-wu T. 8,500	(SATURDAY) 28th Sept.
LONDON & BOMBAY	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINCAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA	
MELBOURNE	VIA MANILA, ZAMBALANAGA, TOWNSEND IS., TOWNSVILLE, NEW YORK	
BOMBAY	VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND CALIFORNIA, SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	
CALCUTTA	RANGOON	

For date of sailing apply to the Company's Office.

Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, KACASARI, KOBE, YOKAICHI, SHIMIZU AND TOKONAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Festiali Maru," "Sawa Maru," "Kashima Maru" &amp; "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293. B. MORI, Manager.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN &amp; HONOLULU.

PART AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINTO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	3rd Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.
TEIYO MARU	22,000	23rd Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINOS CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANJO MARU	18,500	25th September.
HIMPO MARU	11,000	5th November.
KIYO MARU	17,200	5th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passenger may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAICO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375. KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE  
OF THE  
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between  
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America, and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

**CHINA MAIS S.S. LTD.**

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA" (15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

## SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA" October 21st November 18th

AN UNSUPERPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel 1934.

## "ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN &amp; BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS  
TO  
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the underlined.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

## THE BANK LINE LTD.

General Agents.

or to REILLY &amp; CO. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 1, 1917.

## SHIPPING

**C. N. C.**

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamer. To Sail.

SHANGHAI Sunning 19th Sept. at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI Yingchow 21st Sept. at 4 p.m.

TIENTSEN Kueichow 23rd Sept. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong Sept. 17, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tijipanas ...	Java	in port	21st Sept.	Saigon
Nias ...	San Fco, Jap.	18th Sept.	25th Sept.	Java
Timanoeck ...	Chingswantao	30th Sept.	1st Oct.	Java
Tiliwong ...	Kobe & Moji	25th Sept.	27th Oct.	Macassar
Tjikini ...	Amoy	25th Sept.	29th Oct.	Batavia

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric lights and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

## NOTICE.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

To Owners, Captains & Engineers of all Ships Trading to Saigon.  
Should you require Repairs, Deck or Engine Room or any kind of stores, please consult us.

## "UNIVERSAL MACHINERY"

40-42 RUE CHAINEAU Code A.B.C. 5th Ed.  
SAIGON.

SOLE AGENTS OF L. JACQUE & CO'S ENGINEERING WORKS  
KHANHOL, SAIGON.  
General Engineers, Boiler makers, Coppersmiths,  
Brass Finishers, Foundry, Shipwrights,  
Welding by Oxygen, etc., etc.

ALL AND EVERY KIND OF REPAIRS EXECUTED  
ON SHORTEST NOTICE, REPAIRS AND TIME  
GUARANTEED. PRICES MODERATE.  
BRITISH ENGINEER SUPERVISING.  
DOCKING CAN BE ARRANGED.

## PLEASE GIVE US A TRIAL.

NO JOB TOO SMALL OR TOO LARGE FOR US TO UNDERTAKE. IN THE EVENT OF OFFICE BEING CLOSED PLEASE APPLY TO MANAGER'S PRIVATE RESIDENCE, 115 RUE PAUL BLANCHY.  
Telephone 300 P. N. HULME, Manager.

## NOTICE.

## WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on Sept. 1, 1918.

## CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1917	1918
Tyuan Reservoir	31.80	31.80
Tyuan Intermediate	18.00	18.00
Tyuan Hill	18.00	18.00
Tyuan Tak	18.00	18.00
Wong-tsin, Below construction	18.00	18.00
Wong-tsin, Below change	18.00	18.00
Wong-tsin, Below	18.00	18.00
Wong-tsin, Below	18.00	18.00
Total	51.74	51.74

## STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1917	1918
Consumption in City and Hill District	11,500	11,500
Consumption in reservoirs	10,000	10,000
Estimated population	100,000	100,000
Consumption per head per day	2.20	2.20
Consumption per head per year	8,200	8,200
Constant supply in all districts during Aug. of both 1917 and 1918.	2,400	2,400

CODES AL, A.B.C. 5th ED.,  
Western Union and Bentley's.  
AGENCY FOR—THE OSAKA  
MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE  
CO., LTD., OSAKA.

For Particulars apply to:  
S. SAYEKI, Manager,  
No. 14, Pedder Street, Hongkong.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph  
Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Zungahing, from Shanghai.  
Zangtze, care of Tebrum Hotel,  
Des Vouix Road, from Shanghai.  
Yuen Kee, Sunga Street, from  
Shanghai.

Sheng Tai Shing, from Wei-hai-wei.

Ferguson Bank, from Kobe.  
Cheung Kee, Ching Wan, from  
Shanghai.

One Kyobie Co., from Yokohama.

Tungchongyuen, from Shanghai.

Kingzun Nanpeihong, from  
Shanghai.

Taiwong, from Shanghai.

Winghongchong, from Yoko-hama.

Loochakchiao, Hengtshong,  
from Amoy.

T. KIRK,

Act Superintendent.

Hongkong, September 13, 1918.

Eastern Extension, Australasia  
& China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams  
lying in the E. E. Telegraph  
Office at Hongkong.

Picard Andre, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Madura.

Putter, Bank Yokohama, from  
Victoria BC.

Smith Arthur, Hongkong Hotel,  
from Colombo.

Thomas A.G., Soerabaja, re-  
transmitted from Singapore.

J. K. GIBSON,  
Superintendent

Hongkong, September 12, 1918.

HONGKONG STORM SIGNAL CODE. (LOCAL).  
Introduced on 1st JULY, 1917.

SIGNAL SYMBOL	MEANING
1. ▲ (RED)	A typhoon exists which may possibly cause a gale at Hongkong within 24 hours.
2. ▲	Gale expected from the North (N.W. to N.E.)
3. ▲	South (S.E. to S.W.)
4. ▲	East (N.E. to S.E.)
5. ▲	West (N.W. to S.W.)
6. ▲	Gale expected to increase.
7. ▲	Wind of typhoon force expected (any direction).

Signal No. 1 is indicated as a warning to "Stand By" and watch for the next signal. When it is followed after a short interval by another signal, the first signal will indicate the track of the typhoon, or for some other reason, a gale is to occur, extracted from the direction indicated by the last signal, and that another black signal may possibly be issued later.

Standard Signals will be displayed at three successive hours, fired at intervals of 10 seconds at the Water Police Station and repeated at the Harbour.

The signals will be lowered when it is considered that all danger is over.

The signals will be displayed at the moment of the storm signal mast on Blackhead Hill, the Harbour Office, H. M. Royal Engineers, and the mast, the flagstaff on the premises of the Harbour and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company at Kowloon, and the flagstaff of the Standard Oil Company at Lei-ki-kok, and the flagstaff near the Field Officer's quarters at Lyman.

These signals will be displayed at the Water Police Station, the Flagstaff near the Field Officer's quarters at Lyman.

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## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE AND AMERICAN SOLDIERS.

Allies and the Old Supply. Much criticism of the handling of the oil situation in the United States by the authorities continues. Recently there was an article in the Boston News Bureau by Mr. C. W. Barron, pointing out that the effect of the recent enormous programmes for ships, submarines, destroyers, and aeroplanes was likely to be wasted unless a sufficient quantity of oil supply were assured. He calculates that there are in the United States about 200,000 wells, producing at the rate of 300,000,000 barrels per annum, and that the requirements in consequence of the programmes in hand would rise shortly to 425,000,000 barrels per annum. Owing to the uncertainties created by the action of different departments, especially those of War, the Navy, and the Interior, it is stated that capitalists are unwilling to make the necessary investments required to produce the additional supplies indicated.

Siemens Bros. &amp; Co.

At the annual meeting of this company, held on June 15, Mr. G. Mure Ritchie said that during 1917 the past policy of concentrating upon the execution of Government orders had been adhered to, and the turnover exceeded that of 1916 by about one-third. In new departments automatic telephony had been given prominence, and all technical difficulties had been surmounted. The company was now installing both large exchanges for public service and smaller private exchanges. The profit of \$278,524 showed substantial increase. An interim dividend of 10 per cent. had been paid, but no final distribution could be considered until excess profits duty had been adjusted. The German shareholdings in the company were sold in December 1917 by the Public Trustee, and the company had issued to the Public Trustee \$1,330,000 of 4½ per cent. debentures in settlement of the loan cash capital supplied by the former German shareholders.

## Piece-Goods Trade in China.

"The piece goods market in China, dominated as it is by the United Kingdom and Japan, will," says the *Board of Trade Journal*, "if present promises are fulfilled, afford much scope for greater activity after the war." The war, with its consequent restriction on tonnage and the difficulties which it may cause to spring up in certain branches of the trade, is not only having its effect upon the United Kingdom's trade with China, but, strange though it may seem—especially in view of the favourable geographical position in which China's near neighbour is placed—upon Japan's also. Japan, interested chiefly in grey, has been importing piece goods into China in fairly large quantities; but, allowing for the lack of tonnage from the United Kingdom, the difference between imports of Japanese and British piece goods is not of such great magnitude and the hope may certainly be entertained that a diminution of the difference will be speedily effected when normal conditions again prevail. It is to the fancy goods, however, and particularly to poplins, that Japan has been devoting more attention during the past year. Items in the Customs daily returns, occupying a prominent place in British imports, were blank as far as Japan was concerned in the earlier part of 1917, but from small quantities Japanese imports have steadily risen until now they represent a substantial though not formidable total in the daily figures."

## American Telephone.

On Wednesday of this week, the day the Government took over all of the country's telephone and telegraph wires, American Telephones & Telegraphs sold at \$11, says the *New York Evening Post* of August 3. That price compares with last week's new low record for the year of \$11. Early this year American Telephone & Telegraph shares were selling at 169\$. The high price for last year was 128\$. As soon as the Government took over the railroads on December 23, last, it became apparent that if the

## THE STEEL HELMET.

By Captain H. B. C. Pollard.

The steel shrapnel helmet, now used by all European armies, was first introduced during the present war by the French. It was adopted because, until that time, two thirds of the casualties from shell fire were due to wounds in the head or neck. Generally speaking soldiers in the trenches are protected from direct fire, and can only be reached by shells bursting above them, discharging shrapnel bullets and steel fragments downwards. Thus the steel helmet acts as a kind of umbrella, and is stout enough to stop bullets travelling with a velocity of 600 feet per second. It cannot be made thick enough to withstand a rifle bullet, which moves at about 1700 feet per second and requires almost a quarter of an inch of armour steel to stop it without becoming too heavy to wear.

The protective value of the helmet lies in a great measure in its power of deflecting projectiles;

and it is this particular quality that is responsible for the shape of the British helmet. Though inaccurate, it is nearly twenty per cent better than the German imitation.

In order to evolve the best possible model, all ancient and modern helmets were reviewed, and the present type (which corresponds to the salade of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries) was finally selected. An analysis of old armour shows very clearly that the ancient armoured paid great attention to the correct curve, so that arrows or musket balls should glance off rather than penetrate. The additions of late armour, such as the peak that projects over the face, the cheek protectors, and the hanging lobster tail neck guards, were simply designed as protection against sword cuts and were lighter and less carefully made than the body of the steel cuirass itself. This was by no means a device of European armoured only for the examination of Japanese cuirasses shows extremely stout helmets and cuirasses and a corresponding lightening of the plates and guards where no defining curve could be introduced and no object served by attempting to make the parts missile-proof as well as sword proof.

Since the introduction of the first form of British steel anti-shrapnel helmet a new steel has been produced which has made the helmet both lighter and tougher. The present steel is so hard that it is almost impossible to make a punch mark upon it when the metal is cold, yet despite this extraordinary hardness and wonderful tensile strength it is very seldom that a helmet shows flaws and has to be rejected.

Every batch of helmets as they come from the makers is most carefully proved and tested. The interior fitting or band, which lies between the helmet and the head of the wearer, has also been improved; and it is so designed that it is light and cool to wear, being made of asbestos materials that cannot poison a wound. The design of the helmet lining is such that the effect of any heavy blow falling upon the cuirass is distributed over the skull rather than concentrated upon the points of support, and there is no danger of concussion of the brain arising from the blow.

The actual saving of life due to the use of steel helmet can never be accurately computed but there is no doubt that it has decreased fatal injuries from head wounds by at least two thirds. The soldiers themselves appreciate the value of the helmet, and it is now regarded as essential as the respirator which protects them from poison gas. Whether the future will see an efficient light cuirass or body armour adopted by any army is a natural question arising from out of the undoubted success of the steel cuirass. At present it is not likely that any body armour will be adopted, as it would have to be a great deal stouter than the helmet in order to give protection from rifle bullets and machine gun fire. Thus it would be too heavy for foot soldiers' use, and it would be immediately countered by the wholesale adoption of steel armour-piercing bullets. So for the present the steel helmet is

## THE LEVY ON CAPITAL.

Perils of Finance.

SELLING.

T/T	3/8
Demand	3/8 3/16
30 d.	3/8 5/16
60 d.	3/8 7/16
4 m/s	3/8 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	158
T/T Japan	160/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand; India	Nom.
T/T San Francis-	87½
co & New York	
T/T Java	182
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	4.90
Demand, Paris	4.90/4

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/9½
4 m/s D/P	3/9½
6 m/s L/C	3/9½
30 d/a Sydney &	3/9½
Melbourne	—
T/T San Francis-	88½
co & New York	
4 m/s Marks	Nom.
4 m/s France	5.07½
6 m/s France	5.12½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	87½
T/T Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	176
Demand, Singapore	158
On Haiphong	1½% prem.
On Saigon	1 ¼ % prem.
On Bangkok	42
Sovereign	5.40 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43.20
Bar Silver, per oz.	49½

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER H'kong 50 cts. sub.

par.

10

5

8½% prem.

Canton

4½% dis.

capital abroad." His answer to the charge that a levy would discourage future saving is particularly cogent:

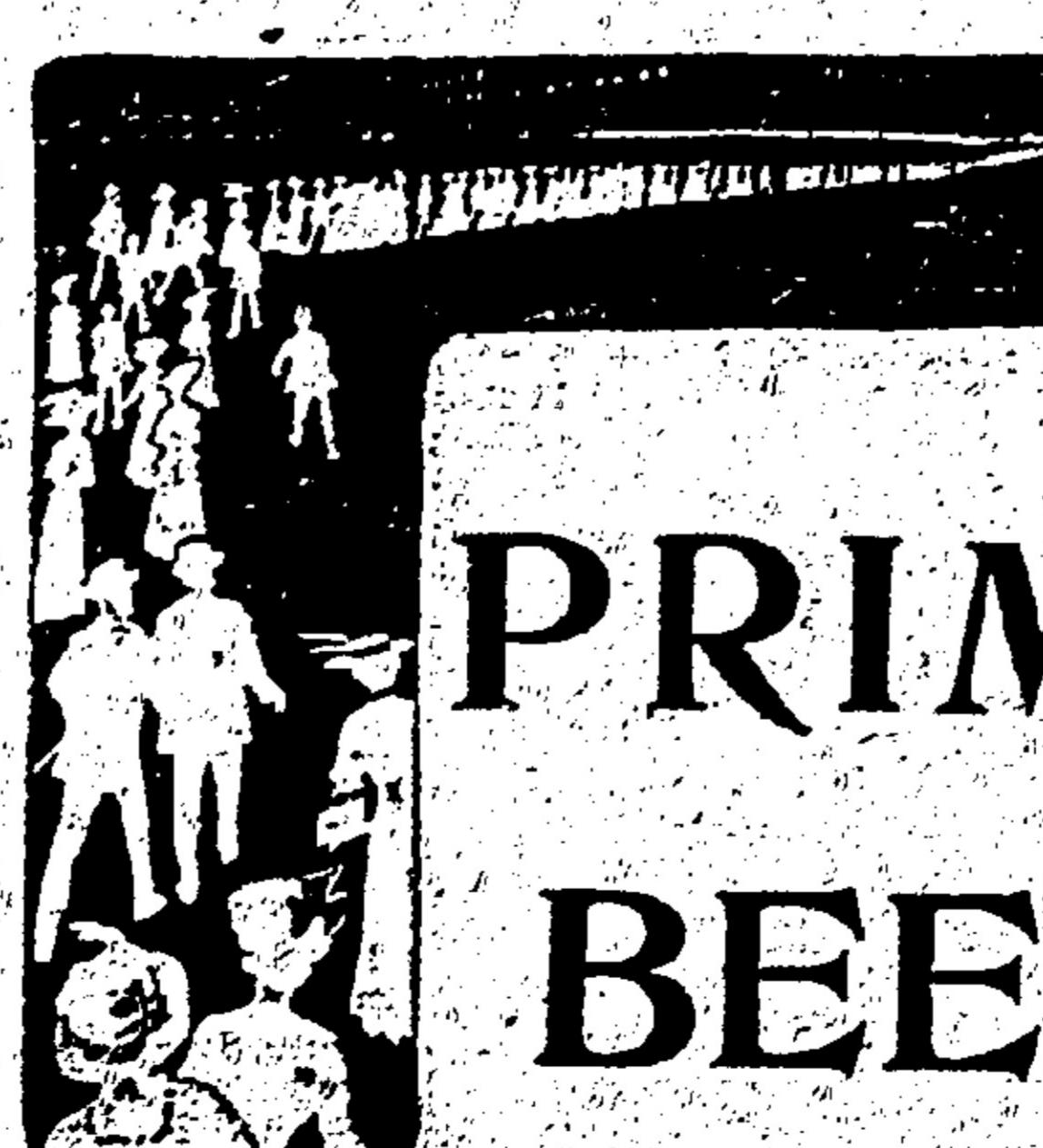
This objection would have some weight if it were proposed to institute a levy on capital as a recurrent engine of taxation; it does not apply to the actual proposal, which is to impose it once and for all for the specific purpose of reducing the debt. On the contrary, there will be more inducement to save after the levy, because, the debt being lower, the rate of taxation on unearned incomes will not need to be so high.

Discussing the effect of the levy upon seven typical persons, from the workman with a \$100 war certificate to the millionaire, he shows that even the business man of moderately large capital and the professional man with substantial savings would be better off under a mixed income tax and a levy than under the income tax alone. Only persons of large "independent" means and business millionaires will pay at least another penny to the income tax. I think that most readers of Mr. Lawrence's argument for combining the potency of the sovereign with the initiative and interest of the subject" The foregoing was written early in the year, and published the middle of March. President Vail devoted much space to the subject, handling it from several different angles. In his conclusion he says: "The financial alliance and credit of the Government and its immunity from direct control, and the lack of dependence of the Government employee upon his employment, are inseparable, inherent, and preponderant factors in Government operation. Therefore the desirable factors of economy and efficient operation are wanting. Whatever can be done by the Government through direct operation can be done more certainly through control and regulation of private operation, thus combining the potency of the sovereign with the initiative and interest of the subject." The foregoing was written early in the year, and published the middle of March, or when predictions were being made on all sides that the Government experiment with the railroads would prove highly successful. To-day four months later, one unforeseen disturbing factor is beginning to appear—labour. Director-General McAdoo with all the cards in his hands, fails to make good, the blame can be placed in the attitude of labour. Only a few days ago the chairman of four train service brotherhoods in an open letter to Pennsylvania Railroad employees, declared: "The long list of delinquencies shows a serious demoralising tendency," adding, "Failure to promptly respond for duty when called, and quitting the service of the company without due and timely notice are among the worst forms of industrial slackening." Beyond doubt the question of whether or not Government operation of the railroads and the telegraph and telephone lines will continue after peace has been declared will depend largely on the attitude of labour. In the meantime as to the position of American Telephone & Telegraph Company shareholders, President Nail said this week: "I am satisfied that the Government intends to do the utmost to maintain the service, conserve the property for the owner, and to pay just compensation in a full sense."

The actual saving of life due to the use of steel helmet can never be accurately computed but there is no doubt that it has decreased fatal injuries from head wounds by at least two thirds. The soldiers themselves appreciate the value of the helmet, and it is now regarded as essential as the respirator which protects them from poison gas. Whether the future will see an efficient light cuirass or body armour adopted by any army is a natural question arising from out of the undoubted success of the steel cuirass. At present it is not likely that any body armour will be adopted, as it would have to be a great deal stouter than the helmet in order to give protection from rifle bullets and machine gun fire. Thus it would be too heavy for foot soldiers' use, and it would be immediately countered by the wholesale adoption of steel armour-piercing bullets. So for the present the steel helmet is

## VISITING

THE HOME OF



## PRIMO BEER

STOCKED AND SOLD BY ALL  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HOTELS & CLUBS.H. RUTTONJEE & SON  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

## BANKS

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ..... \$15,000,000  
RESERVE FUNDS .....  
Sterling ..... £1,500,000 at £1.  
— \$15,000,000  
Silver ..... \$19,500,000

\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors ..... \$15,000,000

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Wm. P. N. Horrell, Chairman;  
E. H. Doherty, Vice-Chairman;  
C. S. Gabby, Secy.; J. A. Macmillan, Genl. Mgr.;  
Hon. Mr. D. Landau, Hon. Mr. E. Smith;

E. V. D. Park, Chief Manager;

H. Stables, Mgr.;

G. Stephen, Secy.

London Bankers—London &amp; Provincial Bankers;

Bank and Park Bank Limited;

Hongkong—Interest Allowed!

On Current Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN;

Chief Manager.

N. J. STABE;

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Branches of the above Bank, as conducted by

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Interest may be obtained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON THE MINIMUM BALANCES AT 3½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Depositors may transfer, at their option, their balances from one branch to another, to be paid in FIXED DEPOSITS at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

N. J. STABE,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1865.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £1,500,000

RESERVE FUND ..... £400,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... £1,500,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS rates which will be quoted on application.

T. C. DOWNING,

Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Tolas on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNAL.

HONGKONG BRANCH,

Queen's Building, 5, Chester Road. Tel. 2440.

General Banking Business transacted.

Current Deposit and Savings Bank accounts opened.

Fixed Deposits received and interest allowed at rates which may be ascertained on application.

EWOK MAN PAT,

Chief Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3½ per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, and on Fixed Deposits rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPION,

# BARRIBAL GIRL OIL PAINTINGS FREE.



For a limited time only anyone returning 5 empty "Commander" cigarette tins to the WESTMINSTER TOBACCO CO., LTD., 18, Bank Buildings, Hongkong, will receive free of all cost one of the famous Barribal Girl paintings reproduced in Oils, Stretched on Canvas and Mounted on a Wooden frame.

British-American Tobacco Co.,  
Limited.

AGENTS FOR

Westminster Tobacco Co.,  
Limited.

LONDON.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS

This Advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., LTD.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION  
of  
SPORTING GUNS.  
The Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction,

on  
THURSDAY,

the 19th Sept., 1918, commencing  
at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms,

Duddell Street,

2 12-bore Midland Gun Co's  
Double Barrel Hammerless  
Guns (with leather case.)

2 16-bore Midland Gun Co's  
Double Barrel Hammerless  
Guns (with leather case.)

2 20-bore Midland Gun Co's  
Double Barrel Hammerless  
Guns (with leather case.)

12 12-bore Stevens Double  
Barrel Hammerless Guns.

9 16-bore Stevens Double  
Barrel Hammerless Guns.

1 12-bore Parkers' Double  
Barrel Hammerless Gun.

1 Greenleaf 310 Rifle suitable  
for game or target, fitted  
with peep and vernier sights.

N.B.—With two exceptions the  
above are brand new.

On view now.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,  
Auctioneer.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH  
CHINA WAR SAVINGS  
ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for  
Membership of the above  
Association may be obtained  
from all the Banks or from the  
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE  
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,  
Honorary Secretary &  
Treasurer.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1918.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received  
instructions to sell by Public  
Auction.

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918, commen-  
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales  
Room Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.

Cylinders 20' 32½" 53"

Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about  
1911) 13' x 10'

together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam  
winches, cables and anchors, etc.

N.B. The above have been  
salvaged from the s.s. "Hongkong"  
and will be conveyed to Hong-  
kong at an early date. There  
will be no restrictions as to  
export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and  
to view.—Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT.  
Auctioneer.

## NOTICE.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

FOR SALE—Lease of land  
with the buildings thereon;  
now known as the Officers' Mess  
of the Coolie Depot. Large  
Dining Room, Kitchen, Servants  
Quarters, eight small bedrooms  
and four large bedrooms in  
Annexa, all with Bathrooms.  
Verandahs, whole length. Faces  
South over best view in Harbour.  
Excellent Bathing Beach. Suit-  
able for small Summer Hotel.  
Private, Family or Syndicate,  
Optional lease to November,  
1927, providing for demolition or  
sale of buildings by lessee.

Ground Rent \$1,00 per annum.

Tender will be received by  
War Office Representative, 1,  
Woolong Road, Tsimshau.

## NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS  
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha

Telephone 38 & 100.

MASSAGE HALL

4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL  
(DUDDELL STREET).

MR. T. TAKAYE,

Mrs. MORTLA

CERTIFIED MASSAGE

EXCLUSIVELY OF THIS OWN HOUSE

## POST OFFICE.

Telegraphic Communication with  
Wagam Lighthouse is interrupted.

The parcel post service to Cuba is  
suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial  
Postal Orders will be cashed in India at  
the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bul-  
garia and the Ottoman Empire are  
suspended.

No unofficial letter addressed to  
Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammorah in  
the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in  
weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portu-  
guese Colonies in West Africa and to  
Spanish Colonies in Morocco (except for  
Prisoners-of-War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy  
subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and  
Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Mor-  
occo cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted  
for transmission unless accompanied by  
a special permit issued by the British  
Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United  
Kingdom will in future be forwarded from  
Hongkong in bags and the Public  
are therefore advised to pack such parcels  
very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate  
addressed to Yunanfu and Mengtse and  
other places in the Province of Yunnan  
should be superscribed with the words  
"For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil  
addresses in the provinces of Udine,  
Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and  
Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for  
transmission unless posted under the  
British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Services to British East  
Africa and Egypt (except for members  
of the Expeditionary Forces), and to  
Abysinia, Bagdad, Eritrea, French  
Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portu-  
guese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia  
have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type  
samples of unmanufactured tobacco not  
exceeding 6 ozs. in gross weight, and on  
samples of spirits (except perfumed  
spirit) not exceeding 12 ozs. in gross  
weight imported into the United King-  
dom by post has now been increased to  
15/6d and 15/1d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of  
foreign rice, except such as may be  
imported by the Minister of Agriculture  
and Commerce and no person designated  
by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to  
rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and  
Karabuto (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be  
three General deliveries daily from the  
District Post Offices except on Sunday  
and Holidays when there will be one  
delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as  
follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and  
5 p.m.  
Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth  
of Australia of tea, other than  
that grown or produced in British Posses-  
sions is prohibited, unless the consent in  
writing of the Commonwealth Minister  
for Trade and Customs has been first  
obtained.

Information has been received from  
the Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs Tokio, that on and after 1st  
April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will  
collect a demurrage charge from the  
addressees of parcels on which Customs  
duties or inland taxes are imposed in  
Japan, not withdrawn from the Post  
Office within 20 days from the date of  
the notice of their arrival to be sent to  
the addressees.

The Director General of Posts and  
Telegraphs India advises that: "The  
Parcel Post Service of the Indian Civil  
Postal Services at Agra, Cashmere, Amrit-  
sar, Bikaner, Bussa City, Fazil-Kot,  
Nasirabad, Quetta, Sialkot, Shikarpur,  
and Zabir in Mesopotamia is suspended  
and that piecemeal, hardware and  
similar articles, except those intended  
for the personal use of the addressee and  
not for sale, cannot be sent to those  
offices or to Abadan, Ahwas or Mohammorah  
by the latter post, and that such  
articles if received will not be delivered  
and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mail close 15  
minutes earlier than the times given below  
unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9  
a.m. Regis. Mail closes at 5 o'clock on  
the previous evening.

## OUTWARD MAILED.

## TO-MORROW.

Philippines Is'nd + Formosa via Keelung  
—19th Sept. Registration 8:45  
a.m. Letters 2:30 p.m.

Batavia, Samarang, Souabaya, and Port  
Mores by via Batavia—19th  
Sept., 10 a.m.

Japan via Moji—19th Sept., 2 p.m.

Quinhon & Tonkane—19th Sept., 2 p.m.

Colombo, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden,  
Egypt, & Europe via Suez—19th Sept.,  
11:45 a.m. Letters 12:30 p.m.

Asmara via Addis Ababa—19th Sept.,  
12:30 p.m. Letters 2:30 p.m.

Swatow, Amoy + Foochow via Keelung—  
22nd Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—19th Sept.,  
3 p.m.

Swatow—21st Sept., 6 p.m.

Shanghai and North China—21st Sept.,  
1 p.m.

Philippines Is'nd + Formosa via Keelung—  
22nd Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—22nd Sept.,  
1 p.m.

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22nd Sept., 9 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—22nd Sept.,  
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